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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF POLYETHYLENE NAPHTHALATE PREPOLYMERS AND THE SOLID STATING OF THOSE CRYSTALLIZED PREPOLYMERS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>A process is disclosed for the crystallization of a PEN prepolymer containing volatile components. The temperature is maintained at a temperature in the range of about 20 °C above the Tg and about 10°C below the Tm while the PEN prepolymer is agitated. The PEN prepolymer is present as chips or pellets. The pressure during crystallization is maintained at a level higher than the vapor pressure of the volatile components in the PEN prepolymer chips or pellets, suitably by the presence of a gas and/or a liquid or mixture of liquids.</p>			

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PROCESS FOR THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF POLYETHYLENE
NAPHTHALATE PREPOLYMERS AND THE SOLID STATING
OF THOSE CRYSTALLIZED PREPOLYMERS

This invention relates to the manufacture of polyethylene naphthalate polymers and copolymers thereof. This invention is concerned with the crystallization of polyethylene naphthalate prepolymers and with the solid stating of the crystallized polyethylene naphthalate prepolymers.

Higher molecular weight polyesters are commonly produced from lower molecular weight polyesters of the same composition by solid state polymerization. The lower molecular weight polyesters which are used in such solid state polymerizations are generally prepared by conventional melt polymerization reactions. These are sometimes referred to as prepolymers. Solid state polymerization of prepolymers is generally considered advantageous in that the handling of high molecular weight ultra-high viscosity molten polymers during the polymerization phase is eliminated. Thermal degradation is also essentially avoided during the solid state portion of the polymerization of the prepolymers.

The lower molecular weight polyester prepolymers utilized in solid state polymerizations are generally in the form of pellets or chips. Such pellets can vary greatly in size; however, as a general rule, the smaller the size of the pellets of polyester prepolymer, the faster the solid state polymerization will proceed. Very fast rates of solid state polymerization can be attained by utilizing polyester prepolymers which are in

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the form of porous pills as described in U.S. Patent 4,755,587 to Rinehart.

Most thermoplastic polyesters, including polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), produced by melt-phase polymerization are almost completely amorphous in nature. Such amorphous polyester polymers which are prepared by melt polymerization are normally converted from the amorphous state to the crystalline state prior to solid state polymerization to raise their sticking temperature. This is done to keep pellets or chips of the polyester prepolymer being solid state polymerized from sticking together as a solid mass.

When an amorphous polyester is heated from ambient temperature to above its glass transition temperature (Tg), it will become soft and sticky before it starts to crystallize. The sticking temperature of an amorphous polyester is usually about 20°C above its Tg. The crystallization rate of the polyester will not be fast enough to be practical until its temperature is further raised to about 30°C above its sticking temperature. To achieve the maximum crystallization rate, the temperature of the polyester must be raised even higher. For example, PET has a Tg of 74°C and a sticking temperature of about 95°C. The crystallization rate of PET is rather low until the temperature is raised to above 125°C and in practice, PET is usually crystallized at temperatures between 150°C and 190°C.

In the crystallization process, the polyester undergoes a sticky stage. This takes place in the period between the time the polyester temperature exceeds the sticking temperature and the time the

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polyester becomes well crystallized. Therefore, most commercial-scale crystallizers for continuous crystallization of polyesters must provide vigorous agitation to prevent agglomeration or lumping of the 5 polyester pellets. Two types of continuous crystallizers have been widely used, namely, agitated vessels and fluidized beds.

McAllister et al, U.S. Patent 5,290,913 discloses an improved process for crystallizing PET in the form of 10 small particles by placing same in a liquid bath, agitating the bath using hot gases, such as steam, while simultaneously raising the temperature of the particles to a level at which crystallization takes place. While the steam used to heat the water may be held under 15 greater than ambient pressure, the actual crystallization of the PET is performed in a vessel which is not designed for superatmospheric pressures. Kimball et al, U.S. Patent 5,532,335 discloses a process for thermally processing polyester pellets. In this 20 process, the pellets are introduced to the processing unit along with a liquid medium. The temperature is raised to slightly below the sticking temperature of the polyester. As this happens, the crystallinity increases. The disclosure is generic to all polyesters, 25 such as PET or PEI, and does not confront the problem of crystallizing a PEN prepolymer with volatiles contained therein which must be considered for PEN where they do not have to be considered for PET or PEI.

PEN is a relatively new and different polyester with 30 promising properties for fiber and packaging applications. PET and PEN behave differently during crystallization as a result of their different physical and chemical properties. PEN has a Tg of about 120°C and

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a crystalline melting point (T_m) of about 270°C. It exhibits a crystallization peak between 180°C and 220°C. Its sticking temperature is about 140°C to 150°C when it is in the amorphous state. According to conventional 5 wisdom, the best crystallization temperature range for PEN is between 180°C and 220°C.

Heretofore, in the continuous crystallization process of particulate polyesters, PET in particular, the polyester pellets at ambient temperature without any 10 pretreatment are directly charged into a crystallizer in which the heat transfer medium (e.g., hot air, hot nitrogen, or indirect hot oil contact) maintains a suitable crystallization temperature. Under appropriate operating conditions, the polyester pellets can be 15 crystallized without lumping or agglomeration.

However, when PEN pellets are exposed to the required crystallization conditions, the pellets undergo a sudden and rapid expansion as they are heated to near the crystallization temperature. This results 20 in a puffed up skin of most of the pellets which become very sticky, and, within seconds, agglomerate tightly into big lumps, vigorous agitation notwithstanding. This indicates that the conventional commercial crystallization process used for PET is not suitable for 25 commercial crystallization of PEN.

In Duh, U.S. Patent 4,963,644, issued in October 1990, polyethylene naphthalate prepolymer is devolatilized at a temperature of 80°C to 140°C prior to crystallization to remove the volatile components of the prepolymer. This avoids the sudden volatilization of 30 the volatile components contained in the pellets during crystallization, thereby avoiding deforming or puffing of the resultant prepolymer pellets. This deformation,

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if it takes place, resembles the formation of "popcorn" of the pellets and virtually destroys the ability to solid state these pellets into higher molecular weight polymers useful as resins for films or packaging materials.

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This invention herein resides in the discovery that PEN pellets may be crystallized at a positive pressure at least as high, or higher than, the vapor pressure of the volatile components contained in PEN pellets and thereby deformation of the PEN pellets, during 10 crystallization, is avoided.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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Polyethlyene naphthalate resins can be made with desired molecular weight from melt phase polymers, referred to herein as prepolymers, by first crystallizing the prepolymer formed in the melt phase and then solid stating the crystallized prepolymer at conditions of elevated temperature over a period of time sufficient to build the desired molecular weight. The 20 melt phase prepolymer however adsorbs moisture during pelletizing and from the atmosphere at ambient conditions. The moisture or water content of the prepolymer constitutes the major volatile component which must be accounted for during the heat up of the 25 pellets during crystallization.

25

The invention described and claimed herein comprises crystallizing the prepolymer under higher than atmospheric pressures wherein the pressure existing during crystallization is at least equal to, or greater than, the vapor pressure of the volatile components contained in the PEN prepolymer. The pressure during crystallization is positive (with respect to atmospheric pressure). The amount of pressure necessary should be 30

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equal to the pressure which would be released in the event the prepolymer is heated under vacuum or at atmospheric pressure without first devolatilizing the prepolymer. In accordance with this invention, the
5 prepolymer may be crystallized, without or with partial devolitization, and without the sudden expansion of the volatile water content of the prepolymer which deforms the pellets prior to drying and solid stating or other processing steps for the crystallized prepolymer.

10 The crystallization herein occurs at a pressure at least equal to, or greater than, the vapor pressure of the volatile components contained in the PEN prepolymer. The exact empirical pressure necessary will vary with the volatile content of the prepolymer. Where the
15 moisture or volatile content is less than about .06% water, visible or apparent deformation of the prepolymer will not occur even if the prepolymer is crystallized at ambient pressure conditions. However, as the water content increases, the necessary crystallization
20 pressure to avoid deformation of the prepolymer must correspondingly increase. As the water content in the pellet approaches equilibrium with the water content of the atmosphere, the crystallization pressure will reach a maximum necessary to avoid deformation of the
25 prepolymer pellet. It is possible that the positive pressure may be as high as 480 kPa gauge to avoid pellet deformation but usually pressures of between 70 kPa gauge and 275 kPa gauge will be sufficient to avoid deformation of the pellet. It is understood herein that
30 a measurement of 0 kPa gauge is equal to one atmosphere or approximately 100 kPa at sea level.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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The polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) prepolymer utilized in accordance with the present invention is typically prepared by standard melt polymerization techniques. Such melt polymerizations result in the formation of PEN which is essentially totally amorphous in nature although it may contain small regions where crystallinity exists. The PEN is generally produced by melt polymerization using ethylene glycol and a naphthalate dicarboxylic acid, such as 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, as monomers. However, it is also possible to prepare PEN prepolymer by polymerizing ethylene glycol with an ester of 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid. It is also contemplated that other diols and diacids may be present to modify the PEN.

The PEN prepolymer utilized in accordance with this invention typically has an initial starting intrinsic viscosity (IV) of at least about 0.2 dl/g as measured in a 60:40 phenol:tetrachloroethane solvent system at a temperature of 30°C. The amorphous PEN prepolymer will more preferably have an initial or starting IV of from about 0.3 to about 0.7 dl/g. The amorphous PEN prepolymer will more preferably have an initial IV of about 0.4 to about 0.5 dl/g.

The crystallization of the prepolymer is performed in a continuous process, or in a batch process, in vessels that are sometimes referred to as tumbler-dryers. The preferred process is the continuous process where the crystallization is performed in a fluidized bed or in an agitated vessel. It is necessary that the amount of agitation be sufficient so as to avoid the pellets sticking to one another.

The pressure in the crystallization zone must be equal to, or greater than the vapor pressure of the

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volatiles inside the prepolymer pellet. While the water content is generally referred to herein as the volatile components of interest, it is also contemplated that small amounts of other chemicals may add to the volatile content, such as acetaldehyde and ethylene glycol.

The pressure in the crystallization zone can be provided by the presence of a gas atmosphere which may comprise air, nitrogen or mixtures thereof. Other gases may also be present. Any gases which are present should not be reactive to the prepolymer to the extent that they have a deleterious effect upon the ultimate polymer. The preferred gases are exemplified by air, nitrogen, argon, helium and the like. These gases may be heated prior to entry to the crystallization zone. The equipment used for the crystallization should be rated for whatever positive pressure is anticipated by the volatile content of the PEN prepolymer.

The pressure in the crystallizatin zone may also be provided by the presence of a liquid or mixture of liquids. Some liquids or mixtures of liquids provide sufficiently high vapour pressure, at the desired temperature above T_g, that they provide a pressure during crystallization which is at least equal to, or greater than, the vapour pressure of the volatile components contained in the PEN prepolymer. Where the vapour pressure of the liquid or mixture of liquids is insufficient to provide this positive pressure during crystallisation, it may augmented by the introduction of a gas, such as those listed above.

Naturally, the liquid or mixtures of liquids should not react with the PEN prepolymer and not excessively degrade the polymer during crystallization. It is also desirable for economic reasons that the liquid or

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liquids employed be relatively inexpensive and readily separable from the polymer after crystallization by drying or by washing with relatively low boiling liquid.

One class of liquids that can be employed are those liquids whose vapor pressure at the PEN prepolymer softening temperature may be insufficient to forestall the expansion of the prepolymer pellet. When this class of liquids are used, the crystallization vessel may be pressurized with air or nitrogen to a pressure sufficient to prevent rapid polymer expansion during crystallization. Examples of this class of liquids are ethylene glycol (EG), diethylene glycol (DEG), propane diol (PDO), and butane diol (BD). Among these liquids, EG is the preferred liquid because it is the least expensive and, even if EG does react with the PEN prepolymer, the structure of the polymer will remain unchanged.

A second class of liquids which may be employed in this process are those liquids whose vapor pressures at the PEN prepolymer softening temperature are high enough to prevent polymer expansion without augmenting the pressure in the crystallization vessel or step.

Examples of these liquids are water, and mixtures of water and ethylene glycol. And if either liquid does react with the PEN prepolymer, its structure will remain unchanged. Other liquids, such as alcohols and other longer chain glycols can also be employed as the viable liquid or mixture or liquids.

The temperature of the prepolymer during crystallization will be within the range of about 20°C above the T_g (glass transition temperature) to 10°C below the T_m (melting point) of the prepolymer.

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If beneficial, the prepolymer may be partially devolatilized by heating at a temperature between 80°C and 140°C to remove some of the volatiles from the prepolymer prior to the positive pressure

5 crystallization practiced herein. When these volatiles in the prepolymer are partially removed, a relatively lower positive pressure will be needed to prevent the remaining volatiles from expanding during crystallization and thereby deforming the pellets.

10 The amount of time required for the crystallization step will depend upon the temperatures utilized. Higher temperatures naturally require shorter periods of time to achieve the requisite degrees of crystallization.

15 For example, at a temperature of 150°C, the time required for crystallization is about 30 minutes to 1 hour. At a temperature of 200°C only about a few minutes are required for crystallization. The optimum period of time required for crystallization will also be somewhat dependent upon the equipment utilized and the size and
20 shape of the pellets or chips. The time required for crystallization in a continuous process will typically be within the range of 5 minutes to 30 minutes and will more typically be within the range of about 7 minutes to about 20 minutes.

25 The polymer or prepolymer can be a homopolymer of PEN or a copolymer of PEN. The copolymers can be produced by replacing part of the precursor naphthalene dicarboxylic acid or dimethyl naphthalate with other dicarboxylic acids, such as terephthalic acid and
30 isophthalic acid, in the manufacture of the prepolymer. It is preferred that the copolymer of PEN be a copolymer of PEN and polyethylene terephthalate (PET). The percentage of PEN and PET in the copolymer can vary but

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will usually range between 98% PEN to 2% PET and 2% PEN to 98% PET. While any of these percentages are within the scope of this invention, it is preferred that the content of PEN in the copolymer be greater than 80% and
5 most preferred that the PEN content be greater than 90%.

After the PEN prepolymer has been crystallized, it can be dried and solid state polymerized in a batch or continuous process. Suitable solid state polymerization temperatures can range from a temperature just above the
10 threshold temperature of the polymerization reaction up to a temperature within a few degrees of the sticking temperature of the PEN prepolymer, which is well below its melting point.

The solid state polymerization temperature utilized
15 will typically be from about 1°C to about 50°C below the sticking temperature of the crystallized PEN prepolymer. The optimum solid state reaction temperature will differ somewhat for prepolymers of different compositions. As a general rule, the optimum solid state polymerization temperature for the homopolymer PEN prepolymer will be from about 5°C to about 20°C below its sticking
20 temperature. For example, in the solid state polymerization of crystalline PEN, the temperature employed normally ranges from about 210°C to about 265°C. Generally, the crystalline PEN prepolymer will be solid state polymerized at a temperature of from about 230°C to about 265°C. In most cases, PEN prepolymer
25 will be solid state polymerized at a temperature of from 240°C to 260°C.

As the solid state polymerization of PEN prepolymer proceeds, its sticking temperature increases. Thus, the solid state polymerization temperature can be
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incrementally increased during the course of the polymerization. For example, U.S. Patent 3,718,621 describes such a technique in the solid state polymerization of PET prepolymer.

5 The solid state polymerization is conducted in the presence of a stream of an inert gas or under a vacuum. Normally, in a continuous process, solid state polymerization is conducted in the presence of an inert gas stream. It is highly desirable for the inert gas to 10 flow uniformly throughout the solid state polymerization zone which is filled with the crystallized polyester prepolymer which is being polymerized. In order to help ensure that the inert gas flows homogeneously or uniformly through the solid state polymerization zone 15 without bypassing certain areas in it, a device for dispersing the inert gas is generally used. Thus, a good polymerization reactor will be designed in such a way that the inert gas will flow homogeneously through the polyester prepolymer in it. It should be noted that 20 the inert gas actually flows around the pellets or chips of polyester prepolymer as it streams through the solid state polymerization zone.

Some suitable inert gases for use in the solid state polymerization process of this invention include 25 nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, argon, neon, krypton, xeon, and certain industrial waste gases. Various combinations or mixtures of different inert gases can also be used. In most cases nitrogen will be used as the inert gas. In a continuous process, the mass flow ratio 30 of PEN prepolymer to nitrogen gas will be within the range of about 1:0.25 to about 1:1.

The continuous solid state polymerization reactor employed can comprise a fluidized bed or a moving bed.

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In most cases, it is preferred to utilize a cylindrical polymerization reactor wherein the PEN prepolymer flows through the reactor for the desired residence time. Such cylindrical reactors have a substantially uniform cross-section and a sufficient height to allow the PEN prepolymer to flow by reason of the force of gravity from the top to the bottom of the reactor in the desired residence time. In other words, the PEN prepolymer moves from the top to the bottom of such a cylindrical polymerization reactor in a partially dammed stated.

The rate of flow through such a reactor can be controlled by regulating discharge at the bottom of the reactor. It is generally preferred to allow an inert gas to flow countercurrently (upwardly) through the reactor at a gas velocity well below the turbulence point so that the pellets or chips of PEN prepolymer are not fluidized (always remain in contact with each other). The pellets or chips of PEN prepolymer remain in substantially the same physical form throughout the solid state polymerization process.

The PEN prepolymer will be solid state polymerized for a time sufficient to increase its molecular weight or IV to that of the high molecular weight PEN resin desired. It will be desirable for the high molecular weight PEN resin being prepared to have an IV of at least 0.5 dl/g. In most cases the high molecular weight resin will have an IV of at least about 0.65 dl/g and for some applications will preferably have an IV of at least about 0.8 dl/g. The polymerization time needed will normally range from about 1 to about 36 hours and in most cases will range from 6 to 24 hours.

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EXAMPLES

This invention is illustrated by the following examples which are given merely for the purpose of illustration and are not to be regarded as limiting the scope of the invention or the manner in which it can be practiced. Unless specifically indicated otherwise all parts and percentages are given by weight.

EXAMPLE 1

A crystallization vessel was used in the following examples. It was fabricated with a 250 mm long 12 mm schedule 40 stainless steel pipe having an OD of 21mm and an ID of 15.8 mm. The crystallizer was fitted with a thermocouple, a pressure gauge and a needle valve. The tip of the thermocouple extended to about 25 mm above the bottom of the vessel so that it contacted the polymer sample during the experimental runs. The valve was used to pressurize and vent the vessel and provide control of the pressure in the vessel. All experimental pressures were recorded in kPa gauge such that 0 kPa gauge (g) was equal to 1 atmosphere. Whenever atmospheric crystallization was attempted the valve was left open during crystallization. When above 0 kPa g was desired the crystallizer was pressurized with compressed air before the crystallization was started. As the pressure inside the crystallizer increased due to an increase in the temperature, the gas or vapor was released from the vessel by adjusting the valve to obtain the desired and reported pressure.

Two polyethylene naphthalate prepolymers were used in the experiments summarized in Table 1. Polymer A was a PEN homopolymer having an IV of .475 dl/g, a DSC melting point Tm of 270°C, a glass transition temperature Tg of 120°C, a pellet size of 2.00g/100, a

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moisture content of 0.538% and an acetaldehyde content of 83 ppm. Polymer B was a 95% PEN/ 5% PET copolymer based on mole % of repeat units. It possessed an IV of .453 dl/g, a T_m of 262°C, a T_g of 118°C, a pellet size of 2.01g/100, a moisture content of 0.470% and an acetaldehyde content of 75 ppm. For both tested polymers the IV was measured in a 60/40 phenol/tetrachloroethane solvent at 30°C.

In runs 1-21, in Table 1, the crystallization was conducted in the presence of air. Five (5) grams of the respective polymer was charged into the crystallizer and pressurized where the run called for a pressure greater than 0 kPag. The crystallizer was immersed in a thermostated diethylene glycol (DEG) bath and the temperature controlled as desired and shown in Table 1. The time when the polymer/air temperature reached within 1°C of the targeted crystallization temperature was considered to be time zero. The crystallization was permitted to continue for the desired period of crystallization time. The heat up time to arrive at crystallization temperature was about 8 minutes. The crystallizer was removed from the DEG bath and immediately quenched in cold water to stop crystallization. The vessel was opened and the crystallized polymer was tested for density via a density measurement column and is reported as set forth in Table 1. Table 1 further shows the crystallization conditions and pellet appearances.

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Table 1 - Crystallization Conditions and Results

Run No.	Polymer	Medium	Temp. deg. C	Pressure kPa g	Time min.	Density g/cc	Color	Pellet Appearance
1	A	Air	170	0	5	< 1	White	Polymer greatly expanded and formed a porous mass.
2	A	Air	170	70	5	< 1	White	Puffed up, pearl-like pellets
3	A	Air	170	100	5	>1, <1.1	White	Bulged pellets
4	A	Air	170	140	5	1.257	White	Slightly deformed pellets
5	A	Air	170	170	5	1.347	White	Normal
6	A	Air	170	200	5	1.347	White	Normal
7	A	Air	170	200	3	1.347	White	Normal
8	A	Air	170	200	10	1.348	White	Normal
9	A	Air	180	200	1	1.348	White	Normal
10	A	Air	180	200	5	1.348	White	Normal
11	A	Air	160	200	5	1.333	Opaque	Normal
12	A	Air	160	200	10	1.342	White	Normal
13	A	Air	150	200	30	1.328	Trans-lucent	Normal
14	A	Air	140	200	60	1.327	Clear	Amorphous, normal shape
15	B	Air	170	0	5	< 1	White	Pellets greatly expanded and formed a porous mass
16	B	Air	170	100	5	1.217	White	Slightly expanded and deformed
17	B	Air	170	140	5	1.315	White	Normal
18	B	Air	170	170	5	1.347	White	Normal
19	B	Air	170	170	3	1.344	White	Normal
20	B	Air	170	200	5	1.344	White	Normal
21	B	Air	170	170	10	1.347	White	Normal

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Density can be used to estimate the degree of crystallinity of a polyester provided the polyester mass does not contain voids. Thus, the degree of crystallinity of PEN can be related to its density by
5 the following equation:

$$\text{Fractional crystallinity} = (D_s - D_a) / (D_c - D_a)$$

where D_s = density of test sample (g/cc), D_a = density of amorphous PEN sample = 1.328 g/cc, and D_c = density of PEN Crystal = 1.407 g/cc. However, if the polymer
10 expands significantly, the relationship of Equation (1) no longer holds. Therefore, the colors of the crystallization products (i.e., clear, hazy, translucent, opaque, or white), were included in Table 1 to serve as an alternate indicator for crystallinity.

15 As an amorphous polyester crystallizes, it changes from clear to hazy, translucent, opaque, and white. In general, an opaque PEN or copolymer should have a sufficient crystallinity to prevent sticking in a hopper dryer.

20 In Run 1, crystallization was conducted at 170°C under atmospheric pressure (0 kPa g). As expected, the polymer greatly expanded to form a porous mass. As the crystallization pressure was increased (Runs 2, 3, and 4), the extent of expansion and lumping or sintering of
25 the pellets decreased. When the crystallization pressure was increased to about 170 kPa g or higher (compare Runs 5 through 8), no significant polymer expansion was observed and crystallized pellets with normal shape were obtained. Although there was still
30 some degree of clumping or agglomeration of pellets in those runs with crystallization pressure of 170 kPa g or higher, this was expected because there was no agitation

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during the crystallization run. In the commercial operation, the crystallizer used always provides adequate agitation or forced motion that will prevent pellet lumping as long as the pellets do not expand
5 significantly during crystallization. This demonstrates that, according to the process of this invention, with a sufficiently high pressure in the crystallizer, untreated PEN pellets can be crystallized without pellet expansion or puffing.

10 When the crystallization temperature was raised to 180°C with crystallization pressure fixed at 200 kPa g (Runs 9 and 10), well crystallized pellets with higher density (or crystallinity) and normal shape were obtained. When the crystallization temperature was lowered to 160°C with crystallization pressure fixed at 200 kPa g (Runs 11 and 12), crystallized pellets with lower density and normal shape were obtained. When the crystallization temperature was lowered to 150°C (Run 13), translucent pellets with normal shape were obtained
15 after 30 minutes of crystallization. When the crystallization was further lowered to 140°C (Run 14), pellets remained amorphous even after 60 minutes of crystallization. These observations indicate that the rate of crystallization and attainable degree of crystallinity of PEN increases with increasing
20 temperature.

In Runs 15 through 21, Polymer B was crystallized in air under various pressures. It can be seen that this naphthalate-containing copolyester behaved similarly to
30 PEN homopolymer (Polymer A) under similar conditions. At a crystallization temperature of 170°C and a crystallization pressure of 140 kPa g (Run 17), well crystallized pellets with normal shape were obtained.

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Although no visible expansion of pellets was observed, the density of the crystallized pellets (1.315 g/cc) was lower than that of the amorphous polymer (1.328 g/cc). This indicates that under a crystallization pressure of 5 140 kPa g, there was still some small degree of expansion although the crystallized pellet shape appeared to be normal. Since the crystallized pellet shape appeared normal and there was no excessive pellet lumping during crystallization, these crystallization 10 pressures are considered acceptable. Clearly, when the crystallization pressure was raised to 170 kPa g and above, well crystallized pellets with no expansion were obtained.

EXAMPLE 2

15 Each of the prepolymers crystallized in runs 5-12 was dried to a moisture content of 0.005% without any observation of pellet expansion. The crystallized prepolymer of run 13 resulted in slight lumping because of the insufficient degree of crystallinity. This was 20 predicted from the translucent color observed with the crystallization product. The copolymer crystallized in runs 16-21 can also be solid stated in the same manner as the homopolymer, but of course, the resultant resin product comprises a copolymer of PEN/PET in the ratios 25 used in the formation of the melt phase prepolymer.

EXAMPLE 3

The crystallized and dried products obtained from runs 5-12 are subjected to solid state processing at a temperature of 240°C to 260°C under a blanket of 30 countercurrent nitrogen gas for a period of time of up to 20 hours. Reaction by-products generated in the solid state reactor are swept away by countercurrent hot nitrogen gas. After this solid stating is performed the

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PEN homopolymer is suitable for use as a film, tire cord or packaging material.

Examples 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate that amorphous PEN homopolymer and copolymers can be crystallized under a positive pressure without expansion or deformation of the pellet during crystallization. Also, once the pellets are sufficiently crystallized, they will not expand or deform during a subsequent drying (Example 2) and SSP (Example 3). The minimum positive pressure required to prevent pellet expansion during crystallization is a direct function of the quantity of the volatile contents in the prepolymer (moisture content in particular) and the softening temperature (between 140°C and 150°C for PEN homopolymer and lower for a PEN copolymer). The minimum pressure required will increase with increasing volatile contents and polymer softening temperature.

Example 4

In runs 22-26 in Table 2, the crystallization was conducted in the presence of EG. Five (5) grams of the respective polymer and 15 ml of EG were charged into the crystallizer. In Runs 25 and 26, in Table 2, the crystallization was conducted in the presence of water. Five (5) grams of the respective polymer and 15 ml of water were charged into the crystallizer. The crystallizer was immersed in a thermostated diethylene glycol (DEG) bath and the temperature controlled as desired and shown in Table 2. The time when the polymer/air temperature reached within 1°C of the targeted crystallization temperature was considered to be time zero. The crystallization was permitted to continue for the desired period of crystallization time. The heat up time to arrive at crystallization

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temperature was about 8 minutes. The crystallizer was removed from the DEG bath and immediately quenched in cold water to stop crystallization. The vessel was opened and the crystallized polymer was tested for
5 density via density measurement column and is reported as set forth in Table 2. Table 2 further shows the crystallization conditions and pellet appearances.

Table 2 - Crystallization Conditions and Results

Run No.	Polymer	Medium	Temp. deg. C	Pressure kPa g	Time min.	Density g/cc	Color	Pellet Appearance
22	A	EG	170	0	5	< 1	White	Polymer greatly expanded and puffed up.
23	A	EG	170	200	5	1.348	White	Normal
24	B	EG	170	170	5	1.347	White	Normal
25	A	Water	160	500	5	1.343	White	Normal
26	A	Water	170	700	5	1.347	White	Normal

C L A I M S

1. A process for the crystallization of an amorphous polyethylene naphthalate prepolymer containing volatile components which comprises heating said prepolymer at a temperature within the range of about 20°C above the
5 Tg and about 10°C below the Tm of the prepolymer under agitation, and at a pressure at least as high as the vapor pressure of said volatile components within said prepolymer, to produce a crystallized polyethylene naphthalate polymer.
- 10 2. Process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the pressure is provided by a gas comprising air, nitrogen or a combination thereof.
3. Process as claimed in claim 1 wherein the pressure is provided by a liquid or mixture of liquids.
- 15 4. Process as claimed in claim 3 wherein the liquid or mixture of liquids is water, ethylene glycol, or a mixture thereof.
5. Process as claimed in claim 3 wherein the liquid or mixture of liquids provides a vapour pressure, at the
20 temperature in the range from 20°C above the Tg to 10°C below the Tm of the prepolymer, which is insufficient to prevent expansion of the volatile components within the prepolymer, and a sufficient pressure to prevent said expansion is provided by the introduction of a gas.
- 25 6. Process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the prepolymer comprises a homopolymer or a copolymer of polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containing greater than 80%, preferably at least 90%, PEN.

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7. Process as claimed in claim 6 wherein the prepolymer is prepared by the melt phase polymerisation of ethylene glycol and 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid or an ester thereof.
- 5 8. Process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein prior to crystallisation the prepolymer is heated at a temperature of 80°C to 140°C to partially devolatilise said volatile components in the prepolymer.
9. Process as claimed in any one of the preceding 10 claims wherein the pressure during crystallisation is at least 100, preferably above 140, kPa gauge, said pressure being measured at a temperature from 20°C above the Tg to 10°C below the Tm of the prepolymer.
- 15 10. Process for preparing a high molecular weight polyester which comprises crystallising an amorphous polyethylene naphthalate prepolymer according to a process as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, and then polymerising said crystalline prepolymer under solid stating conditions at a temperautre from 50°C to 20 1°C below the sticking temperature of the prepolymer for a period of time sufficient to produce a high molecular weight polyester resin.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 97/06043

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C08G63/88 C08G63/80

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C08G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 419 400 A (THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY) 27 March 1991 see claims 1-10 & US 4 963 644 A cited in the application ---	1-9
A	US 5 532 335 A (KIMBALL ET AL.) 2 July 1996 cited in the application see claims 1-12 ---	1-9
A	WO 96 22320 A (E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY) 25 July 1996 see claims 1,4 -----	1

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

Special categories of cited documents :

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1

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
23 March 1998	07/04/1998
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Decocker, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte. .ional Application No

PCT/EP 97/06043

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